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South Dakota
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A Shift Away From Goods Production?

Nationally, there has been a large shift away from goods-producing employment to an economy more heavily dominated by service-producing employment. But that shift has not been nearly as pronounced in South Dakota, largely because of strengths within goods production--specifically in manufacturing.

The major nonfarm industry groups which are classified as goods producing are mining, construction and manufacturing. The service-producing industries are transportation and public utilities; trade; finance, insurance and real estate; services; and government.

Since 1970, employment in the nation's nonfarm goods-producing industries has noted only slight growth (about 5.1 percent); while the service-providing industries have noted substantial 63.9 percent growth.

South Dakota has not been left out of the boom in service-producing employment. The state noted a phenomenal 76.7 percent increase in employment in service-providing industries from 1970 to 1987. As was the case nationally, the services industry itself contributed the largest number of jobs to the employment growth among the service-producing industries.

During that 17-year period, many new services were generated and the public became increasingly dependent upon the assistance they provided. In South Dakota, business services, health services and social services especially expanded during that time.

But while South Dakota mirrored the nation in the growth of these service-producing industries, it followed its own path in goods-producing employment. That path was one of greater growth. In 1970, South Dakota employment in mining, construction and manufacturing totaled 25,300. By 1987, employment in these three industries was 62.8 percent higher--at a level of 41,200. Thus, employment growth in goods-producing employment in South Dakota came much closer to paralleling service-producing employment growth than it did nationwide.

In making such comparisons, it should be noted that the goods-producing industries do not constitute as large a share of employment in South Dakota as they do nationwide. In the United States, the goods-producing industries' share of total nonfarm employment has averaged 28.5 percent since 1970, with the service-producing industries constituting the larger, 71.5 percent share of total nonfarm employment.

The service-producing industries are also a bigger piece of the services/goods pie in South Dakota, but the pieces are more uneven. In South Dakota, the goods-producing industries have constituted, on the average, 16.3 percent of total nonfarm employment since 1970, with service-producing industries making up 83.7 percent of employment.

But goods-producing's share of employment has been declining quite substantially in the nation (from 33.3 percent in 1970 to 24.2 percent in 1987). This decline has not been nearly as dramatic in South Dakota. In 1970, the mining, construction and manufacturing industries accounted for 17.3 percent of all employment in the state. By 1987, these industries made up 16.2 percent of all South Dakota's nonfarm employment.

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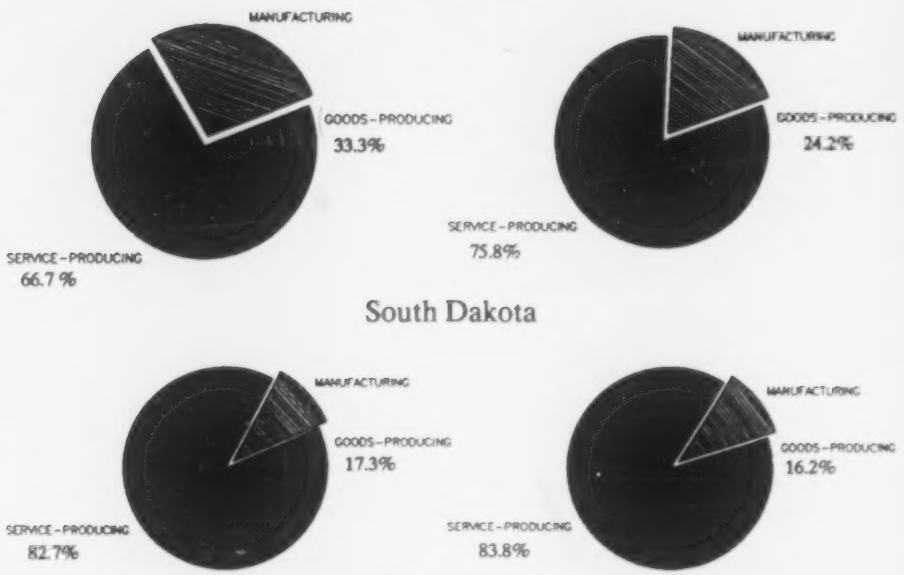
Shift Not As Pronounced in South Dakota



So why has South Dakota not witnessed the shift away from a goods-producing economy to the degree that the United States has? One of the biggest reasons is the difference in the industrial make-up of the two. For example, declines in such manufacturing industries as steel, automobiles, leather and tires, which delivered large blows to national goods-producing employment, did not directly hit South Dakota's economy--because they were never a part of it.

• Growth in Manufacturing A Big Reason Why

In both South Dakota and the nation, manufacturing forms by far the largest share of goods-producing employment. Manufacturing employment on a national level actually noted a slight decline of 1.6 percent from 1970 to 1987. But in South Dakota during this period, manufacturing employment noted a very healthy 82.8 percent jump, from 15,700 to 28,700.

The relative importance of manufacturing to total nonfarm employment has also noted sharp declines in the nation. In 1970, manufacturing employment in the United States constituted 27.3 percent of all nonfarm employment. By 1987, this industry's percentage of employment had fallen to 18.6 percent. In South Dakota, this industry actually made gains in terms of relative importance to total nonfarm employment during that same period. In 1970, 10.7 percent of the state's nonfarm employment was found in manufacturing. By 1987, that percentage rose to 11.3 percent.

Manufacturing employment in South Dakota is more evenly distributed between the durable goods and nondurable goods divisions than in the United States. Nondurable goods has constituted about 51.4 percent of all South Dakota manufacturing employment since 1970. In the United States, durable goods makes up the larger share of manufacturing employment, averaging 59.0 percent since 1970. National employment in that division increased by less than one percent, or 10,000 jobs, from 1970 to 1987.

• South Dakota Equals Nation's Growth in Durable Goods

Amazingly, South Dakota added just as many jobs (10,000) in durable goods manufacturing as did the nation from 1970 to 1987. But on South Dakota's much smaller scale, that growth equates to a whopping 169.5 percent increase. Durable goods manufacturing in the state during that period especially expanded in such areas as wood products manufacturing (sawmills and millwork, for example); machinery manufacturing (construction, industrial and transportation equipment); and electrical equipment manufacturing (electronic computer equipment, appliances and communication equipment).

South Dakota's Labor Market in September

Nonfarm employment was 262,200 in September, noting increases from both month-ago and year-ago levels.

An increase of 3,600 was noted from September 1987 levels, with the trade, services and manufacturing industries contributing the biggest job growth. The over-the-year employment growth of 1,200 in the trade industry was largely in the retail trade division. Food stores accounted for most of that growth, as the expansion of grocery stores into less traditional, more non-food merchandise and service areas (delicatessens, flowers, gift balloons, pharmacies, etc.) continues. Restaurants and bars also contributed to the growth in retail trade.

Equaling the trade industry's contribution of 1,200 jobs to over-the-year employment growth was the services industry. In this industry, growth was found largely within hotels, business services, amusement and recreation facilities, and medical and health services. Again, these are signs of continuing trends of growth.

Employment in manufacturing was 30,400 in September, an increase of 500 jobs since the same month last year. All of that growth was found in the fabricated metals and machinery sector, offsetting a slight decline in nondurable goods manufacturing.

The transportation and public utilities industry and the finance, insurance and real estate industry each had job growth of 300 over year-ago levels. Two-thirds of the growth in the transportation and public utilities industry was in the communication division. Included in the communication industry are telephone communication, radio and television broadcasting and cablevision.

The finance, insurance and real estate industry also noted job growth of 300 from August levels. That growth was concentrated in the finance division, with employment gains in both the credit institution and broker sectors.

Month-To-Month Employment Changes

From August to September, nonfarm employment in the state increased 1,000 jobs, with gains in government more than offsetting a decrease in private sector employment. Those over-the-month changes can be closely tied to summer's ending. That ending means a wrapping up of the tourism season, but also the resumption of school-year employment levels.

In both state and local government, education accounts for the majority of employment. Thus, even though other types of state and local government employment noted declines (such as parks and recreation), the beginning of the school year brought a net over-the-month increase in government employment.

Those private industries noting the largest declines were trade, services and construction. As is often the case in South Dakota, these employment changes were largely seasonal in nature. The decrease of 800 jobs noted in trade over the month was largely within retail trade. More specifically, that loss was in restaurants, bars and miscellaneous retail businesses such as gift and souvenir shops.

The services industry noted a decline of 500 jobs from August to September. Within this industry, a large decline in hotels and amusement services overshadowed an increase of 700 in educational services. Both the declines in retail trade and these service industry declines can be attributed to the ending of the tourism season.

A decline of 300 jobs was noted in the state's construction industry over the month. September is the month when employment in construction and the tourism-related industries generally begins declining.

South Dakota's labor force was 355,000 in September, with 342,400 people in the state being employed and 12,600 being unemployed. The unemployment rate was at 3.5 percent, down from the August rate of 3.9 percent.

Persons in the Labor Force: Employed/Unemployed

	September 1988 (1)				September 1987			
	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
United States	121,842,000	115,474,000	6,368,000	5.2(3)	119,884,000	113,027,000	6,857,000	5.7(3)
South Dakota	355,000	342,400	12,600	3.5	357,500	345,500	12,100	3.4
Sioux Falls MSA	71,744	69,032	2,712	3.8	72,536	70,177	2,359	3.3
Rapid City MSA	39,378	37,568	1,810	4.6	39,815	38,291	1,524	3.8
Aurora	1,432	1,418	14	1.0	1,466	1,450	16	1.1
Beadle	10,162	9,900	262	2.6	10,117	9,796	321	3.2
Bennett	1,484	1,449	35	2.4	1,409	1,370	39	2.8
Bon Homme	3,400	3,336	64	1.9	3,552	3,497	55	1.5
Brookings	13,868	13,219	649	4.7	13,878	13,367	511	3.7
Brown	20,639	19,818	821	4.0	20,802	19,944	858	4.1
Brule	2,449	2,392	57	2.3	2,501	2,456	45	1.8
Buffalo	474	443	31	6.5	489	450	39	8.0
Butte	3,447	3,298	149	4.3	3,714	3,564	150	4.0
Campbell	1,173	1,161	12	1.0	1,127	1,105	22	2.0
Charles Mix	4,030	3,803	227	5.6	3,970	3,808	162	4.1
Clark	1,925	1,873	52	2.7	1,979	1,926	53	2.7
Clay	6,366	6,123	243	3.8	6,497	6,217	280	4.3
Codington	11,821	11,557	264	2.2	12,160	11,620	540	4.4
Corson	1,523	1,459	64	4.2	1,457	1,376	81	5.6
Custer	4,314	4,161	153	3.5	3,842	3,747	95	2.5
Davison	9,102	8,975	127	1.4	8,999	8,857	142	1.6
Day	3,329	3,246	83	2.5	3,595	3,339	256	7.1
Deuel	2,224	2,146	78	3.5	2,357	2,282	75	3.2
Dewey	1,897	1,760	137	7.2	1,985	1,863	122	6.1
Douglas	1,742	1,714	28	1.6	1,858	1,826	32	1.7
Edmunds	2,202	2,093	109	5.0	2,388	2,276	112	4.7
Fall River	3,713	3,645	68	1.8	3,853	3,764	89	2.3
Faulk	1,142	1,128	14	1.2	1,230	1,220	10	0.8
Grant	4,166	4,010	156	3.7	4,303	4,171	132	3.1
Gregory	2,366	2,302	64	2.7	2,451	2,404	47	1.9
Haakon	1,170	1,153	17	1.5	1,280	1,233	47	3.7
Hamlin	2,345	2,225	120	5.1	2,223	2,184	39	1.8
Hand	2,013	1,996	17	0.8	2,111	2,058	53	2.5
Hanson	1,326	1,267	59	4.4	1,498	1,437	61	4.1
Harding	785	778	7	0.9	834	793	41	4.9
Hughes	8,947	8,709	238	2.7	8,683	8,504	179	2.1
Hutchinson	4,264	4,198	66	1.5	4,276	4,205	71	1.7
Hyde	957	922	35	3.7	864	852	12	1.4
Jackson	1,599	1,564	35	2.2	1,688	1,621	67	4.0

Persons in the Labor Force: Employed/Unemployed

	September 1988 (1)				September 1987			
	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
Jerauld	1,192	1,147	45	3.8	1,218	1,198	20	1.6
Jones	770	761	9	1.2	721	709	12	1.7
Kingsbury	2,744	2,657	87	3.2	3,052	2,985	67	2.2
Lake	5,326	5,116	210	3.9	5,407	5,237	170	3.1
Lawrence	10,480	10,039	441	4.2	10,407	9,975	432	4.2
Lincoln	7,406	7,090	316	4.3	7,331	7,069	262	3.6
Lyman	1,621	1,581	40	2.5	1,431	1,403	28	2.0
McCook	2,748	2,687	61	2.2	3,004	2,868	136	4.5
McPherson	1,648	1,598	50	3.0	1,670	1,660	10	0.6
Marshall	2,349	2,283	66	2.8	2,323	2,256	67	2.9
Meade	9,559	9,177	382	4.0	9,235	8,959	276	3.0
Mellette	928	907	21	2.3	1,077	1,016	61	5.7
Miner	1,505	1,498	7	0.5	1,348	1,336	12	0.9
Minnehaha	71,744	69,032	2,712	3.8	72,536	70,177	2,359	3.3
Moody	3,334	3,244	90	2.7	3,197	3,130	67	2.1
Pennington	39,378	37,568	1,810	4.6	39,815	38,291	1,524	3.8
Perkins	2,379	2,337	42	1.8	2,423	2,360	63	2.6
Potter	1,456	1,418	38	2.6	1,519	1,491	28	1.8
Roberts	4,430	4,225	205	4.6	4,582	4,379	203	4.4
Sanborn	1,101	1,087	14	1.3	1,225	1,186	39	3.2
Shannon	2,469	2,205	264	10.7	2,333	2,138	195	8.4
Spink	3,664	3,596	68	1.9	3,786	3,707	79	2.1
Stanley	1,550	1,510	40	2.6	1,533	1,513	20	1.3
Sully	803	794	9	1.1	839	829	10	1.2
Todd	2,702	2,494	208	7.7	2,535	2,359	176	6.9
Tripp	3,322	3,249	73	2.2	3,160	3,115	45	1.4
Turner	4,040	3,972	68	1.7	4,109	4,048	61	1.5
Union	5,724	5,481	243	4.2	5,638	5,269	369	6.5
Walworth	2,965	2,873	92	3.1	3,079	2,963	116	3.8
Yankton	10,698	10,450	248	2.3	10,511	10,223	288	2.7
Ziebach	1,164	1,131	33	2.8	1,052	1,018	34	3.2

(1) Preliminary data subject to revision.
(2) Labor force estimates include employed and unemployed civilians 16 years old and older by place of residence.
(3) The seasonally-adjusted rates which were announced by the national government were 5.6 and 6.0. The data in this table are not seasonally-adjusted.

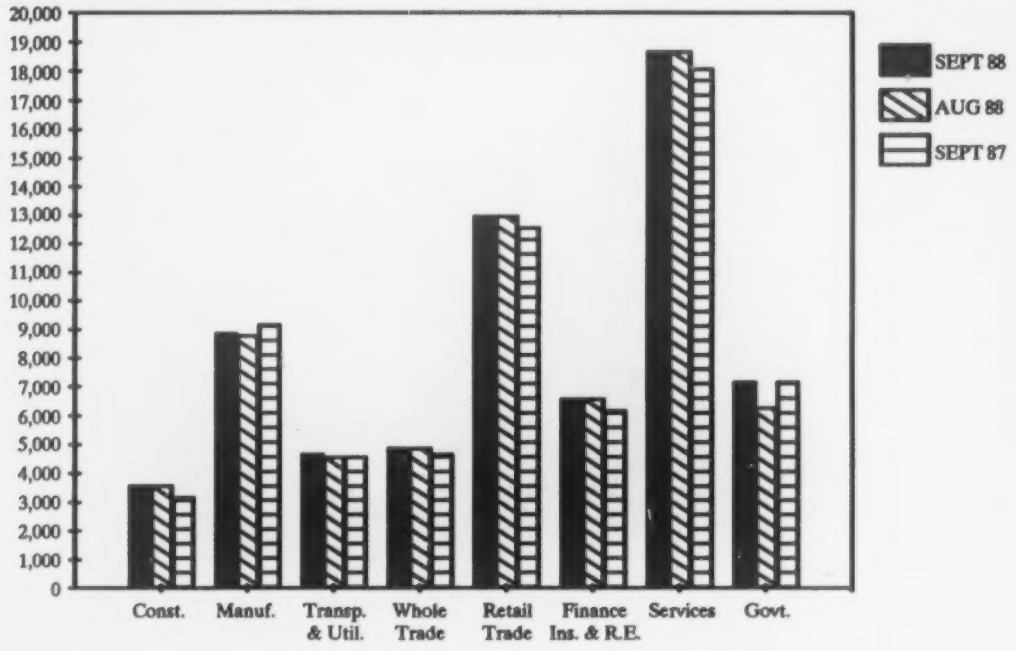
SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

South Dakota Nonfarm Wage & Salary Employment (Jobs by Industry)

	Sept. 1988	Aug. 1988	Sept. 1987	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
TOTAL	262,200	261,200	258,600	.4	1.4
TOTAL PRIVATE	205,300	207,100	201,600	-.9	1.8
MINING	2,600	2,600	2,600	.0	.0
CONSTRUCTION	12,100	12,400	11,900	-2.4	1.7
MANUFACTURING	30,400	30,600	29,900	-.7	1.7
Durable Goods	16,900	17,100	16,300	-1.2	3.7
Fabricated Metals & Machinery	10,400	10,400	9,900	.0	5.1
Nondurable Goods	13,500	13,500	13,600	.0	-.7
Food & Kindred Products	7,900	7,900	7,900	.0	.0
Paper, Printing & Publishing	2,700	2,700	2,700	.0	.0
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	12,800	12,500	12,500	2.4	2.4
Transportation	7,600	7,300	7,500	4.1	1.3
Communication	3,000	3,000	2,800	.0	7.1
Electric/Gas/Sanitary Services	2,200	2,300	2,200	-4.3	.0
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	69,200	70,000	68,000	-1.1	1.8
Wholesale Trade	16,800	16,800	16,600	.0	1.2
Durable Goods	7,500	7,600	7,500	-1.3	.0
Nondurable Goods	9,300	9,200	9,100	1.1	2.2
Retail Trade	52,400	53,200	51,500	-1.5	1.7
General Merchandise, Apparel & Accessory Stores	8,500	8,200	8,400	3.7	1.2
Food Stores	8,200	8,200	7,700	.0	6.5
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	14,700	14,900	14,400	-1.3	2.1
Finance	9,300	9,500	8,900	-2.1	4.5
Banking	4,500	4,600	4,500	-2.2	.0
Credit Agencies, other than Banks	4,300	4,400	4,000	-2.3	7.5
Insurance Carriers, Agents & Brokers	3,400	3,400	3,400	.0	.0
SERVICES	63,500	64,000	62,300	-.8	1.9
Hotels, Amusement, Personal & Business	18,400	19,700	17,800	-6.6	3.4
Personal and Business	8,200	8,200	7,900	.0	3.8
Medical and Health Services	24,000	24,200	23,500	-.8	2.1
Hospitals	10,700	10,800	10,500	-.9	1.9
Health Services, other than Hospitals	13,300	13,400	13,000	-.7	2.3
Educational Services	4,200	3,500	4,300	20.0	-2.3
Social Services	4,400	4,300	4,200	2.3	4.8
Membership Organizations	9,000	8,900	8,900	1.1	1.1
GOVERNMENT	56,900	54,100	57,000	5.2	-.2
Federal	10,800	10,500	10,900	2.9	-.9
State	15,000	15,400	15,000	-2.6	.0
State Education	6,200	5,400	6,300	14.8	-1.6
Local	31,100	28,100	31,100	10.7	.0
Local Education	17,400	12,900	17,300	34.9	.6

SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Sioux Falls MSA Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment (Jobs by Industry)

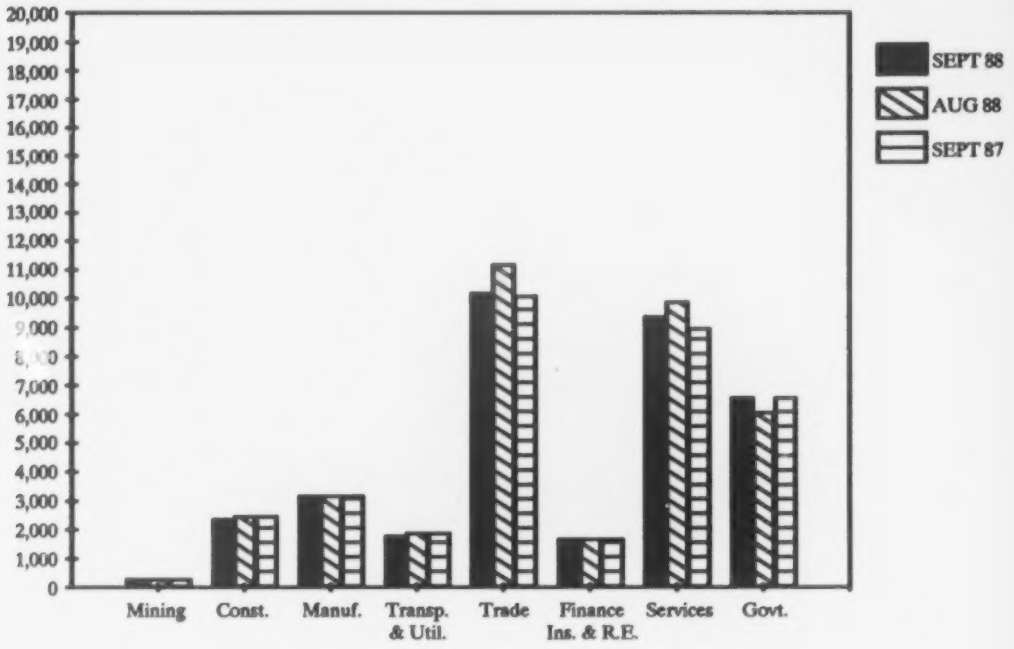


	Sept. 1988	Aug. 1988	Sept. 1987	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
TOTAL	67,600	66,600	65,800	1.5	2.7
*MINING	--	--	--	--	--
CONSTRUCTION	3,600	3,600	3,200	.0	12.5
MANUFACTURING	8,900	8,800	9,200	1.1	-3.3
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	4,700	4,600	4,600	2.2	2.2
TRADE	17,900	17,900	17,300	.0	3.5
Wholesale Trade	4,900	4,900	4,700	.0	4.3
Retail Trade	13,000	13,000	12,600	.0	3.2
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	6,600	6,600	6,200	.0	6.5
SERVICES	18,700	18,700	18,100	.0	3.3
GOVERNMENT	7,200	6,300	7,200	14.3	.0

*Mining employment not published, employment less than 100 workers.

SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Rapid City MSA Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment (Jobs by Industry)



	Sept. 1988	Aug. 1988	Sept. 1987	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
TOTAL	35,600	36,700	35,300	-3.0	.8
MINING	300	300	300	.0	.0
CONSTRUCTION	2,400	2,500	2,500	-4.0	-4.0
MANUFACTURING	3,200	3,200	3,200	.0	.0
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	1,800	1,900	1,900	-5.3	-5.3
TRADE	10,200	11,200	10,100	-8.9	1.0
Wholesale Trade	2,100	2,100	1,800	.0	16.7
Retail Trade	8,200	9,100	8,300	-9.9	-1.2
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	1,700	1,700	1,700	.0	.0
SERVICES	9,400	9,900	9,000	-5.1	4.4
GOVERNMENT	6,600	6,100	6,600	8.2	.0

SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

NOTE: The figures on pages 6, 7 and 8 include almost all nonfarm wage earners (full and part-time) but exclude the self-employed. They are derived from a monthly sample survey of South Dakota non-agricultural establishments and include workers on the payroll for the week including the 12th of the month. These tables compare the current month's employment totals of the major industry groups to the totals of the previous month and year.

Hours and Earnings of Production Workers in South Dakota

	Number of Production Workers			Average Weekly Hours		
	Sept. 1988	Aug. 1988	Sept. 1987	Sept. 1988	Aug. 1988	Sept. 1987
Total Private	170,900	172,700	166,600	34.1	34.5	34.3
Mining	2,100	2,200	2,200	41.8	43.0	41.5
Construction	10,100	10,300	8,900	41.4	41.4	38.1
Manufacturing	23,000	23,200	23,300	43.1	41.7	40.9
Transportation & Public Utilities	10,700	10,400	10,300	38.6	39.3	37.9
Wholesale & Retail Trade	60,700	61,400	59,600	31.3	32.7	32.5
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	10,600	10,800	10,400	35.8	35.1	38.2
Services	53,700	54,300	52,000	30.4	30.7	30.8

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Sept. 1988	Aug. 1988	Sept. 1987	Sept. 1988	Aug. 1988	Sept. 1987
Total Private	$249.61	$249.09	$246.62	$7.32	$7.22	$7.19
Mining	505.78	513.42	507.13	12.10	11.94	12.22
Construction	401.17	393.71	359.66	9.69	9.51	9.44
Manufacturing	347.39	336.10	319.84	8.06	8.06	7.82
Transportation & Public Utilities	401.05	413.83	393.78	10.39	10.53	10.39
Wholesale & Retail Trade	191.56	196.53	202.48	6.12	6.01	6.23
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	264.92	255.18	270.07	7.40	7.27	7.07
Services	201.25	199.24	198.66	6.62	6.49	6.45

Hours and Earnings of Manufacturing Production Workers in MSAs

	Number of Manufacturing Production Workers			Average Weekly Hours		
	Sept. 1988	Aug. 1988	Sept. 1987	Sept. 1988	Aug. 1988	Sept. 1987
Sioux Falls MSA	6,700	6,700	7,200	43.8	44.4	40.6
Rapid City MSA	2,500	2,500	2,500	41.8	40.9	39.9

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Sept. 1988	Aug. 1988	Sept. 1987	Sept. 1988	Aug. 1988	Sept. 1987
Sioux Falls MSA	$353.90	$361.86	$311.81	$8.08	$8.15	$7.68
Rapid City MSA	332.31	324.34	297.26	7.95	7.93	7.45

SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor, in cooperation with the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics.

NOTE: Average hours and earnings data are derived from reports of payrolls and hours for production and related workers in manufacturing and mining, construction workers in construction, and non-supervisory employees in private service-producing industries. The data cover full and part-time employees who worked during or received pay for the payroll period that includes the 12th of the month. The earnings figures are "gross" figures. They may be higher than employer wage rates, since they reflect premium pay for shift differentials and overtime work. The hours figures relate to the hours for which pay was received; this is different from scheduled or standard work hours.

Characteristics of the Insured Unemployed[1]

	NUMBER		
	Sept. 1988	Aug. 1988	Sept. 1987
Sex, Total	1,326	1,721	1,790
Male	673	745	1,036
Female	653	976	754
Race, Total	1,326	1,721	1,790
White	1,156	1,338	1,600
Nonwhite	170	383	190
Age, Total	1,326	1,721	1,790
Under 45	952	1,216	1,176
Over 45	374	505	614
[2]Industry, Total	1,326	1,721	1,790
Mining	15	15	14
Construction	86	108	180
Manufacturing	287	321	722
Transportation & Public Utilities	216	62	60
Trade	270	419	339
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	46	62	57
Services	315	593	323
Government	91	141	95
[2]Occupation, Total	1,326	1,721	1,790
Professional & Managerial	267	381	309
Clerical and Sales	355	450	337
Services	166	319	183
Processing	44	81	402
Machine Trade	59	53	80
Benchwork	116	112	100
Structural Work	166	162	260
Other	153	163	119
Duration of Current Unemployment			
Total	1,326	1,721	1,790
1-2 Weeks	226	262	569
3-4 Weeks	227	247	175
5-14 Weeks	552	853	639
15 Weeks & Over	321	359	407

[1]The insured unemployed are those persons who had worked for employers covered by South Dakota's Unemployment Insurance laws, and who are eligible for unemployment compensation.

[2]Refers to industry and occupation involvement prior to unemployment.

Selected Labor Department Activities

	Sept. 1988	Aug. 1988	Sept. 1987	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE					
A Initial Claims	946	1,492	1,239	-36.6	-23.6
B. Weeks Compensated	5,630	8,573	8,907	-34.3	-36.8
C. Amount of Benefit Payments	639,101	578,533	474,096	10.5	34.8
D. Unemployment Trust Fund Bal	42,722,800	43,329,000	41,426,300	-1.4	3.1
JOB SERVICE					
E. Applicants Available (New and Renewals)	9,485	8,226	8,717	15.3	8.8
F. Nonfarm Placements	6,613	4,689	6,114	41.0	8.2
G. Nonfarm Job Openings	7,775	6,526	8,116	19.1	-4.2

	Sept. 1988
H. Unemployment Insurance Savings	$103,798

AID TO FAMILIES WITH DEPENDENT CHILDREN (ADC) RECIPIENTS

	Sept. 1988 People	Sept. 1988 Savings in Dollars
I. Employed	99	$22,968
J. Partial Employment	63	$ 4,977

The data in this table are taken from the records of the state unemployment insurance program, the state Job Service system, and the South Dakota Department of Social Services.

A. Initial Claims - The total number of first claims for unemployment compensation.

B. Weeks Compensated - The total number of weeks for which claimants received compensation.

C. Amount of Benefit Payments - The total amount of money paid to claimants.

D. Unemployment Trust Fund Balance - The fund to which all required Unemployment Insurance taxes are paid and from which all benefits to claimants are paid.

E. Applicants Available (New and Renewals) - The total number of different individuals who registered or renewed their registrations for work at Job Service offices in the state.

F. Nonag Placements - A count of the number of times during the month that Job Service applicants were hired by nonfarm employers.

G. Nonag Job Openings - A count of new job openings received during the month by South Dakota Job Service offices from nonfarm employers.

H. Unemployment Insurance Savings - Estimated dollars saved due to placement of Unemployment Insurance claimants in jobs by Job Service

I. Employed - The number of people no longer needing ADC and the dollars saved due to their employment.

J. Partial Employment - The number of people with reduced ADC payments and the dollars saved due to their partial employment.

South Dakota
Labor Bulletin

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BETHESDA MD 20814

Selected National Economic Indicators

	Sept. 1988	Aug. 1988	Sept. 1987	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
Consumer Price Index[1]	119.8	119.0	115.0	0.7	4.2
Industrial Production Index[2]	138.3	138.3	131.0	0.0	5.6
Retail Trade Sales[3]	133,661	134,180	128,110	-0.4	4.3
Privately Owned Housing Starts[4]	1,453	1,431	1,679	1.5	-13.5
Prime Interest Rate[5]	10.0	9.84	8.70	0.16	1.30

[1]U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. 1982-84 = 100.
[2]Federal Reserve Board. Includes manufacturing, mining and utilities. 1977 = 100. Seasonally adjusted.
[3]Bureau of the Census. Adjusted for seasonal, holiday and trading day differences. In millions of dollars.
[4]Bureau of the Census. Includes new, privately owned housing units started. Seasonally adjusted annual rates. In thousands of units.
[5]Federal Reserve Board. Annual rates.

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